

MAYOR HAS OPERATION FOR APPENDICITIS

Goes to Hospital After
Acute Attack—Rest-
ing Quietly.

WIFE REMAINS AT HIS BEDSIDE

Surgeons Issue Two Bul-
letins Giving Assurance
of His Safety.

Mayor Mitchell was operated upon for
appendicitis at Roosevelt Hospital late
yesterday afternoon. The operation
was pronounced highly successful by
Dr. Charles H. Peck, who performed it.
He said late last night that, while the
Mayor had had an acute attack, his
condition was entirely satisfactory,
and because of his good health
otherwise he rallied quickly from the
operation and no complications were
expected.

At 1:45 o'clock this morning it was
stated at the hospital that the Mayor
was sleeping soundly and that his gen-
eral condition was all that could be ex-
pected. It was said that Dr. Peck
would remain in the Mayor's room all
night.

The Mayor was stricken early yester-
day morning at his home, in the Peter
Stuyvesant, at Riverside Drive and
Ninety-eighth Street. He had been in
excellent health recently. He had a
mild attack of appendicitis last spring,
but it passed without serious results.

Dr. Peck, the Mayor's family physi-
cian, was summoned at noon. The Mayor
had previously telephoned his secre-
tary, Theodore Rousseau, at the City
Hall, and told him that he would not
be able to attend the hearings before
the Board of Estimate in the afternoon.
He told his secretary that he was suf-
fering from severe pains in his abdo-
men.

Dr. Peck soon diagnosed the Mayor's
trouble as appendicitis, and called in
Dr. Woodruff L. Post, of 310 West
Ninety-third Street, and Dr. George E.
Peck, of 10 East Sixty-fourth Street.
They decided that an operation was
needed. The Mayor was taken to the
hospital in a private ambulance at 4:30
p. m. His wife and mother, Mrs. John
Mitchell, accompanied him.

Operation a Success.
The Mayor was taken to Room 4, in
the west wing of the hospital, overlook-
ing Tenth Avenue, and prepared for
the operation. He was taken to the op-
erating room at 6:00 p. m. Dr. Peck,
who is chief operating surgeon at
Roosevelt Hospital, was assisted by Dr.
Post. At 6:04 the operation was pro-
nounced complete and successful.

The patient was taken to his room
and four nurses placed in attend-
ance. Mrs. Mitchell and the Mayor's
mother had reserved Room 2, adjoin-
ing the Mayor's room. The Mayor's
mother, Mrs. Woodruff L. Post, re-
mained at the patient's bedside until he
had recovered from the effects of the anes-
thetic. The Mayor's mother and aunt
had been in the hospital since the Mayor
remained by her husband all night.

It was recalled at the hospital that
four years ago Dr. Peck operated upon
Mrs. Mitchell for appendicitis. Dr.
Peck said that she should remain in the
hospital until she was discharged with
his distinguished patient throughout
the night, though he did not anticipate
any unfavorable developments. He
said the condition of the Mayor was
following the usual course of success-
ful operations.

The Mayor was unconscious from
the anesthetic for some time follow-
ing the operation. His wife and mother
sat by his bed for more than an hour
before he began to recognize them. No
one else was allowed in the room.

While the anesthetic still held the
patient in its grip, Dr. Peck came down
the hall and for more than an hour
before he began to recognize them. No
one else was allowed in the room.

The official bulletin issued after the
operation read as follows:
"Mayor Mitchell was taken ill with
acute appendicitis early this morning.
The symptoms increased in severity,
and after a consultation between Dr.
Brewer, Post and Peck, he was re-
moved to Roosevelt Hospital, where he
was successfully operated upon at 6:50
a. m. The case was sharply acute,
but he has undergone the operation
well and his condition is satisfactory."

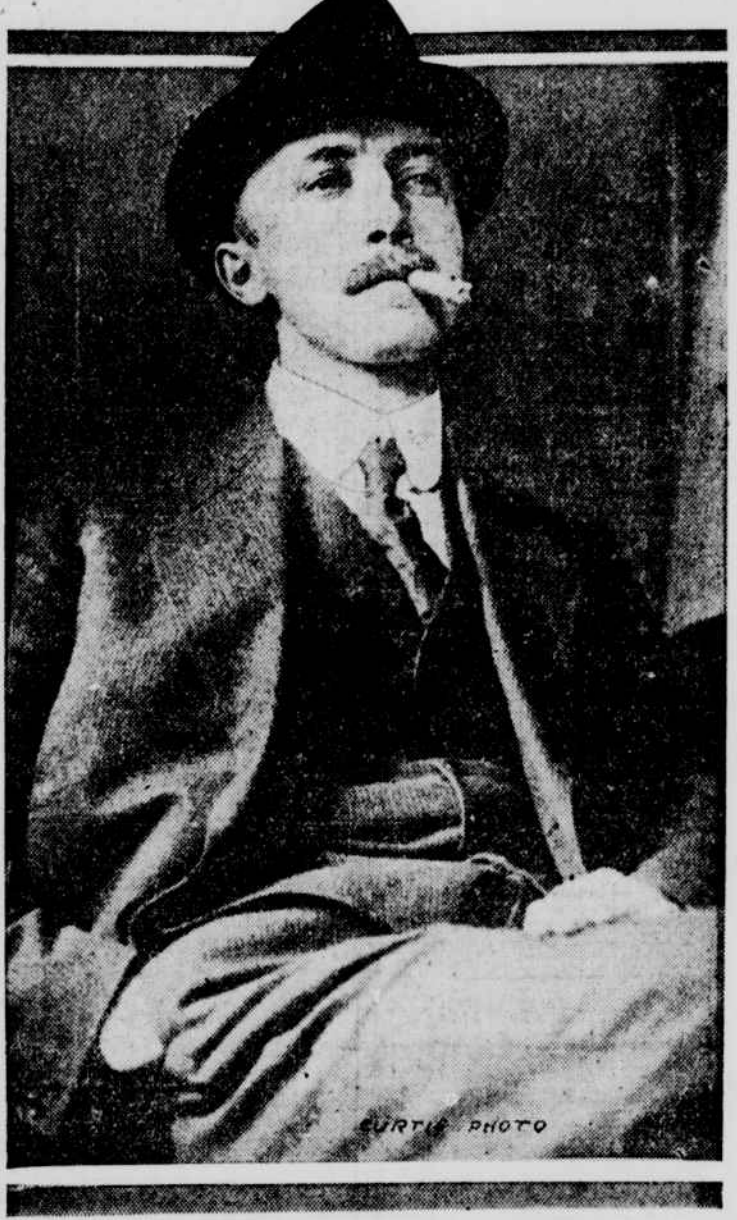
"DR. CHARLES H. PECK."
At 11 o'clock last night the surgeons
issued another bulletin, as follows:
"Mayor Mitchell is resting easily and
his condition is satisfactory at this
time. His temperature is 98.2, pulse
160, respiration 24."

"WOODRUFF L. POST."
It was said that the physicians would
not issue another bulletin until 8
o'clock this morning unless the pa-
tient's condition should take a turn
for the worse, which was not looked
for.

Had Attack Before.
The Mayor's sudden attack came as
a shock to his associates in the city
government, and his personal friends
outside. George McAneny, President
of the Board of Aldermen, presided at
the Mayor's hearing before the Board
of Estimate in the Mayor's place. Mr.
McAneny will be acting Mayor in
Mayor Mitchell's absence. It is not ex-
pected that he will return to his office
at City Hall for several weeks. The
physicians at the hospital said he
would probably have to remain there
for two weeks, and that he would be
convinced for probably four or five
weeks longer.

Just before the Mayor went West,
late in May, to the ranch of A. A. An-
derson, forty-five miles northwest of
Wyo., on a hunting trip—in fact,
two days before he started—he com-
plained of slight pains in his abdomen,
and Dr. Peck was called in to examine
him.

Fay Gets New Counsel; Confession Tells Nothing



Robert Fay, accused in German bomb plots.

H. W. Unger and Prisoner Hold Secret Conference in Tombs—May Fight Charges—Miner, with Dynamite, Under Federal Arrest.

Robert Fay, charged with complicity
in a plot to cripple munitions factories
in this country, confessed for two
hours to the Federal authorities yester-
day. He left them just as much in the
dark as ever concerning hyphen
dynamite plots. New mystery was added
when it was learned that Henry W.
Unger, partner of Abe Levy and one-
time Tammany candidate for District
Attorney, had accompanied Patrick Mc-
Donald, Fay's attorney, to the Tombs
and had held a long conference with
the prisoner.

No one connected with the affairs of
the alleged German lieutenant would
give a definite explanation of Mr.
Unger's relation to the case. When
questioned in regard to his appearance
at the prison, Mr. Unger smiled, an-
nounced "The deponent sayeth not,"
and hurried away. Fay, in response to
a note sent him in his cell, wrote:
"The gentleman you refer to came to
see Mr. McDonald, my attorney, not
myself. I simply had a few words with
him when they left."

Fay's "Confession" Disappoints.
The visit of the two lawyers to the
Tombs followed closely upon Fay's re-
turn there from his all-day session
with the Federal authorities in the
Postoffice Building, where he made his
promised confession of his participation
in the plot.

Although the plotter's new confes-
sion has not been made public, it is un-
derstood that, contrary to advance no-
tices, he has not implicated any one in
the conspiracy. District Attorney Mar-
shall admitted yesterday afternoon that
he had admitted yesterday afternoon that

Mr. McDonald, on the other hand,
practically admitted that Mr. Unger
had been enlisted in Fay's case, either
in an active or advisory capacity. "I
cannot tell you who called him into the
case," he said last night. "If you
were to offer me \$1,000,000 this minute
I could not do it. You may say that
for the present Mr. Unger simply ap-
pears as a friend of Mr. Fay. I am still
retained in the case, but naturally I
shall welcome whatever legal talent
may be called in to assist me."

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M'CALL HOLDER OF MORE STOCKS, SEARCH REVEALS

Brokers' Books Tell of An-
other 85 Lighting Shares
in His Account.

PROFIT OF \$11,000
IN ONE DEAL SHOWN

Charges Served on Chairman by
Governor's Secretary—Must
Answer by November 30.

Edward E. McCall, chairman of the
Public Service Commission, received a
copy of the charges made by the
Thompson Legislative Committee, on
which his removal from office is de-
manded, at his home at 6:30 o'clock
last night. Accompanying the charges
was a summons from Governor Whit-
man directing McCall to file an answer
by November 30, after which a public
hearing will be held.

Only a short time before the charges
were served, Perley Morse & Co., ac-
countants to the Thompson commit-
tee, indicated in a report that an ex-
amination of the books of Chapman &
Co. disclosed that McCall had owned
85 shares of the Kings County Electric
Light and Power Company in addition
to the 387 shares he had admitted own-
ing. The accountants traced these 85
shares to Waterman, Anthony & Co.,
who succeeded Chapman & Co., and
they recommended to the committee
that an examination be made of the
transactions in this connection with
the Bankers' Trust Company and Wa-
terman, Anthony & Co.

When William A. Orr, secretary to
Governor Whitman, arrived at the of-
fice of the Public Service Commission
soon after 4 o'clock to serve the copy
of the charges on McCall, he found that
the Public Service chairman had left
his office a few minutes before with-
out telling any one where he was going.
Ordinarily Mr. McCall does not
leave until later in the afternoon.

Chairman Is Found at Home.
Mr. Orr had called upon the commis-
sion a few minutes before 4 o'clock and
was assured by Travis H. Whitney, its
secretary, that McCall was in confer-
ence with the other commissioners and
would be waiting for him when he ar-
rived. When Mr. Whitney went to look
for McCall, however, he had disap-
peared.

After waiting and telephoning for
about an hour, Mr. Orr and Mr. Whit-
ney went in search of the chairman,
and finally found him at his home at
6:30 o'clock. One of McCall's intimates
in the office of the commission
declared that the reason for the un-
usual actions of the chairman was that
the failure of the Governor to notify
him that his secretary was bringing
the charges had caused McCall to be-
come piqued.

McCall, after receiving the copy of
the charges from Mr. Orr, chatted
pleasantly for fifteen minutes, but
made no mention of any intention on
his part to resign. Mr. Orr also said
there was no truth in the report that
the Governor would ask McCall to re-
sign.

The examination of the books of
Chapman & Co. by the accountants dis-
closed that McCall had owned 200
shares of stock in the United States
Rubber Company and 200 shares in the
Pacific Mail Company. While on the
witness stand McCall repeatedly de-
clared that he owned no shares of stock
in the power company other than the
387 shares he had supposed he had
turned over to his wife. He made no
mention of owning other shares, either.

Cleared \$11,000 on Stock.
The report also shows that in 1904
McCall, while a justice of the Supreme
Court, purchased 200 shares of North-
ern Securities, which he sold a year
later at a profit of \$11,000.

Because of the new disclosures of the
accountants the Thompson committee,
it was understood last night, will order
an examination of the books of Water-
man, Anthony & Co. It is not improb-
able that the committee also will order
an examination of the books of the
Kings County Electric Light and Power
Company in an effort to trace the own-
ership of the eighty-five shares.

According to the accountants, on
March 1, 1907, McCall, because of an
increase in the capital stock of the
power company, had the right to sub-
scribe to eighty-five shares in addition
to the 387 he held. This was paid for
by Chapman & Co. with a check for
\$8,600 on the National City Bank, but
it was charged to McCall's account.
The shares were finally delivered by
Chapman & Co. on December 27, 1907,
to Waterman, Anthony & Co., the ac-
countants say. The trail stopped here,
and that is why the accountants want
to get the books of Waterman, Anthony

Continued on page 5, column 2

Churchill Blames Kitchener and Fisher for War Blunders; Allies Put Pressure on Greece

LONDON CERTAIN KITCHENER WILL WIN OVER GREECE

King May Be Warned
Throne Will Be Imper-
illed by Hostility.

FIELD MARSHAL REACHES LEMNOS

Reported on Egean Island—Brit-
ain Demands End of "Treach-
ery" in Athens.

London, Nov. 15.—A dispatch from
Milan says that the "Corriere della
Sera" reports that Earl Kitchener, the
British War Secretary, has arrived at
Mudros, on the island of Lemnos, in
the Egean Sea.

Lemnos is a Greek island about 130
miles southeast of Salonica and about
forty miles from the Gallipoli Penin-
sula, and Mudros is being used as a
base for the operations in both the
Dardanelles and the Balkans.

The intimation of the Greek govern-
ment that any Entente Allied troops
seeking refuge in Greek territory will
be disarmed has been the cause of con-
siderable anxiety to the Entente pow-
ers, and consequently Field Marshal
Earl Kitchener's Near East visit gains
added importance.

Besides the claims to hospitality
which the Entente Allies declare they
have on Greece in view of ex-
Premier Venizelos's invitation to them
to send a force to Salonica to enable
Greece to fulfil her treaty obligations
to Serbia, which, however, Greece re-
pudiated, Earl Kitchener or the En-
tente ministers are likely to draw the
attention of King Constantine and his
government to the fact that the con-
stitutionalism of Greece was guaran-
teed by France, Russia and Great
Britain, and that it was only obtained
after Great Britain had ceded the
Ionian Islands to that country and the
three powers had agreed to contribute
\$20,000 yearly for the personal use of
the King.

This, it is contended, binds the Greek
people to the Entente Allies, and
should King Constantine overrule the
constitution, which the followers of
M. Venizelos insist he did when he dis-
solved the Chamber, it is suggested
in some quarters that King Constantine
would be reminded that his consti-
tutional duties of Greece de-
pend on the continuance of friendly
relations toward the Entente powers.
Entente Promise Support.

The Germans, on the other hand, are
declared to be assuring the Greek gov-
ernment that Greece will be protected
against the Entente Allies should that
country support the Central Powers,
and that as evidence of the ability of
Austria and Germany to do this they
are dispatching more submarines to
the Mediterranean, which could be used
against any fleet threatening Greek
Ports.

The mission of Earl Kitchener
to King Constantine of Greece has
evoked considerable comment in the
London newspapers. They almost un-
animously agree that Great Britain has
taken the best possible means of bring-
ing Greece to a definite decision as to
the role she is to play in the Balkan
conflict, and ending once and for all the
uncertainty and uneasiness which have
followed in the wake of what are al-
luded to as Greece's political and con-
stitutional vagaries. "The Pall Mall
Gazette," voicing what appears to be
the general view, says:

"It seems probable that Earl Kitch-
ener has gone out armed with full pow-
ers to bring this tortuous ruler face
to face with distinctive alternatives. He
has long enough been permitted to en-
joy the immunities of a neutral while
employing every sleight-of-hand to
make worse the position of the Entente
Powers. The assurances of friendship
tendered by his latest Cabinet are not
worth the paper or the breath that
conveys them, in view of the gross
treachery that has been perpetrated
toward Serbia."

"Earl Kitchener has encountered this
truly Byzantine type of character in
other regions, and should understand
how to bring it to a reckoning. Earl
Kitchener's mission has completely
steadied feeling in the Allied nations
over the Balkan difficulties."

Snow Falls Uptate.
Interlaken, N. Y., Nov. 15.—A rain-
storm which lasted ten hours
brought to snow to-night and the ground
was covered in a short time.
The snow was accompanied by a gale
and a freezing temperature.

BRITAIN MUST THROW RESERVE INTO WAR'S SCALE, SAYS CHURCHILL

London, Nov. 15.—Winston Spencer Churchill, speaking in the
House of Commons to-day, said:
"We are the reserve of the Allied cause, and the time has come when
that reserve must be thrown fully into the scale."

"The campaign of 1915 was governed by the shortage of munitions,
and the campaign of 1916 ought to be decided against Germany by
reason of shortage of men. It is, therefore, vital to Great Britain and
a matter of honor, a sacred duty, to increase and to maintain the num-
bers of her armies in the field."

"Bulgaria and other small states have been hypnotized by German
military pomp and precision. They do not see or realize the capacity of
the ancient mighty nation against whom Germany is warring to endure
adversity, to put up with disappointment and mismanagement, to renew
their strength and to go on with boundless suffering to the fulfilment of
the greatest cause for which man has ever fought."

"We are passing through a bad time, and it will probably be worse
before it is better, but that it will be better, if we only endure and per-
severe. I have no doubt whatever."

Huge Guns Still Batter Arras, City of Ruins

Artois Town a Monument of Causeless Destruction—
French Lieutenant Plays Wagner While German
Shells Fall on All Sides.

By FRED B. PITNEY.
[By Cable to The Tribune.]

Paris, Nov. 15.—In the shadow of the little hamlet of Mont St. Eloi,
pounded to a powder by the Kaiser's huge guns, stood a tiny chapel. All
that remains is one side of the altar, a slab of marble.

On this tablet a French soldier wrote a few, simple words of thanks
to God for saving his life. And below many other soldiers have signed
their names, joining in the prayer of thanksgiving, praising the God who
brought them alive from the furious battles which have been staged here.
For Mont St. Eloi was the point from which the French began their
preparations for the offensive in Artois. It is only a short way from
the "labyrinth," where some of the fiercest fighting of the war has
taken place, and where the battle has been renewed with its old fury.

The whole district is a land of ruin and devastation. Of the cath-
edral-like church, which was the pride of Mont St. Eloi, there remain only
two walls of the tower, whose ragged edges are outlined against the sky.
From Arras north to this little hamlet the German guns still batter merci-
lessly at the French line, as though these ruins could crumble still more.

AN AMERICAN IN THE TRENCHES.
Not far from here I met an American in horizon blue. He was George
Allias, born in Paris in 1881. He went to America in 1898 and was
naturalized at the earliest possible date. When war was declared he
was living at 200 Columbus Avenue, Boston. He had never done mili-
tary service in France, but went at once to New York to see his sister,
Mrs. L. Mange, of 40 Morningside Avenue, and on August 26, a year
ago, he sailed on La France.

Allias enlisted on his arrival, and has been in the trenches ever since.
His is one of the names on the altar of Mont St. Eloi, and he adds a
special word of thanks for coming through many battles without a
scratch. He is a small man, not much taller than a gun, round-faced,
with bright brown eyes. He grinned happily through his curly beard
Continued on page 2, column 3

ATROCITY DONE, ROME TELLS U. S. IN ANCONA NOTE

Not Even Blank Shot of
Warning Was Fired.
Says Italy.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]
Washington, Nov. 15.—Official charges
by the Italian Government that the
Ancona was sunk "without any warn-
ing whatsoever," and that the whole
action by the submarine was one of
"unparalleled atrocity" were laid be-
fore the State Department to-day by
the Italian Ambassador.

The statement has been presented to
every neutral power. It does not,
however, offer any of the evidence on
which the charges are based, and so
does not present information on which
this government can take action. The
administration therefore is waiting, as
it has waited since the ship was sunk,
for official reports, before deciding
what course to pursue. Until its own
diplomatic or consular agents send in
actual proofs of illegal action by the
submarine, the department is unable
even to frame a case on which to ask
the Austrian government for explana-
tion.

No such reports have come in to-day,
the eighth day since the Ancona was
sunk, and administration officials are
beginning to find reassurance in the
fact that the physical difficulties of getting
information from the scattered sur-
vivors of the tragedy accounted for the
failure of the American agents to re-
port. As the time increases, however,
this explanation becomes less and less
satisfactory, and the suspicion is
growing that the Italian government
is itself responsible for the delay, and
feels that the facts already in its
possession do not present so strong a
case against the submarine as it would
like to have.

Call It Weak Statement.
Italy, of course, will not interfere with
dispatches from Ambassador Page to
this government. But Italian official,
it is pointed out, can very easily in-
terfere with his getting the informa-
tion on which to base a conclusive re-
port. The affidavits of the captain
and officers of the Ancona, with the
statements of most of the other sur-
vivors, are being withheld.

Continued on page 2, column 3

Commons Cheers as He Makes His Defence.

STRAITS FIGHT WORTH COST

Secretary for War and
French Planned Ant-
werp Expedition.

SEES GERMAN DEFEAT

Britain Must Throw in Reserve
—Says Shortage of Men
Will Beat Teutons.

London, Nov. 15.—Winston Spen-
cer Churchill made his defence to-
day.

Speaking before the House of Com-
mons on the eve of his departure
for the front, the former First Lord
of the Admiralty answered the criti-
cism levelled against him for the ill-
fated Antwerp expedition and for
the failure of the Dardanelles cam-
paign.

"I won't have it said," was his
dramatic assertion, referring to the
Dardanelles attack, "that this was a
civilian plan foisted by a political
amateur upon reluctant officers and
experts."

And this sums up his reply to all
his critics. In every case he showed
that experts had counselled and con-
curred before any of the expeditions
which had been condemned were
undertaken, and it was clear, before
he had gone far, that the House of
Commons sympathized with him.

Editors Make Amends.
Mr. Churchill's unexpected revela-
tions, however, had a somewhat dis-
mayful effect on the editorial writers
of the London morning papers, who
for months had been assuming that
he was wholly responsible for what
has been termed blunders in carry-
ing out the war operations, and who
had been rather lavish in bestowing
adverse criticism on him. They now
are inclined to blame the govern-
ment for not making these revela-
tions before, and seem to find diffi-
culty in making amends to Mr.
Churchill.

"The Times," in an editorial,
frankly absolves the retiring Min-
ister.

"His speech undoubtedly was a
parliamentary triumph," says "The
Times," "and we think the country,
reading it this morning in calmer
atmosphere, will pronounce it a
statesmanlike utterance, marked by
restraint as well as by force, and
admirably calculated to achieve its
object. Its broad effect is that on
the facts as he stated them he must
be completely absolved."

Gets Great Ovation.
For months Mr. Churchill has
lived under reproaches. His en-
trance to the House to-day was
passed almost unnoticed. As he
rose, his supporters gave him en-
couraging cheers. Approbation in-
creased in volume as he answered
one charge after another, and he
concluded amidst a hurricane of ap-
plause, while members of all politi-
cal parties crossed the House to con-
gratulate him.

The project for sending the relief
force to Antwerp, Mr. Churchill de-
clared, had originated with Field Mar-
shal Kitchener and the French govern-
ment. He admitted that the operations
were begun too late, but denied that
the fault was his. Nearly a month be-
fore, he asserted, he had called the at-
tention of the Premier, of Earl Kitch-
ener and of Sir Edward Grey to the
peril which the loss of the fortress
would entail.

As for the campaign in the Darda-
nelles, Mr. Churchill declared that if
any operation in the history of the
world were worth carrying through
with sustained fury and utter disregard
of life, these operations were worth it.
He maintained that he did not receive
clear guidance from Admiral Fisher,
then First Sea Lord, before the expedi-
tion was decided on, nor did he get the
subsequent firm support to which he
said he was entitled.

Sees a Better Time.
"We are passing through a bad time,
which probably will be worse before it
is better, but it will be better," Mr.
Churchill said. "If we endure, the cam-
paign of 1916 should be decided against
Germany by her shortage of men."

There was nothing apologetic about
the speech of the former First Lord
of the Admiralty. His references to Ad-
miral Fisher, the former First Sea
Lord, who, he said, had not openly
opposed the Dardanelles undertak-
ing, were spoken in firm tones of condem-
nation. In the opinion of the house, Mr.
Churchill fully justified every step he
took while head of the admiralty.
Mr. Churchill dealt with episodes
during his tenure of office as head of

TO EAT LAST BUFFALO AT KANSAS CHRISTMAS

Frank Rockefeller Sells Bison
to Butcher.

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]
Medicine Lodge, Kan., Nov. 15.—The
last Kansas buffalo soon will tickle the
palate of Medicine Lodge's epicureans.
Even now the shaggy monarch is being
fattened for slaughter at Christmas.
It is from Frank Rockefeller's herd,
which for years has enjoyed an undis-
turbed reign on the ranch near Belvi-
dure.

Last week the few remaining ani-
mals of the herd were sold; the last
one of the lot to a Medicine Lodge
butcher. When his majesty of the
plains was on the wane Mr. Rocke-
feller gathered a herd to perpetuate
the breed. Disease and hard winters,
however, preyed heavily on the beasts
and the herd dwindled.

Over the 100,000 Mark!

Yesterday The Tribune turned a corner. The daily
circulation registered

101,841

And that's not all. This mark was set on a non-
returnable arrangement with newsdealers—so it is net.
Not a single copy can come dribbling back to offset that
record.

We venture to believe that our readers who have
watched our progress with interest will share in our
jubilation as another milestone is set behind us.